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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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GIOVANNI ESQUIVEL, *individually and on
behalf of others similarly situated,*

Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT

-against-

LIMA RESTAURANT CORP. (D/B/A LIMA
RESTAURANT & BAR) and CARLOS
MEIJA ,

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

Defendants.

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Plaintiff Giovanni Esquivel (“Plaintiff Esquivel” or “Mr. Esquivel”), individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon his knowledge and belief, and as against Lima Restaurant Corp. (d/b/a Lima Restaurant & Bar), (“Defendant Corporation”) and Carlos Meija, (“Individual Defendant”), (collectively, “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff Esquivel is a former employee of Defendants Lima Restaurant Corp. (d/b/a Lima Restaurant & Bar) and Carlos Meija.
2. Defendants own, operate, or control a Latin American restaurant, located at 85-07 Northern Blvd, Jackson Heights, New York 11372 under the name “Lima Restaurant & Bar”.

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendant Carlos Meija, serve or served as owner, manager, principal, or agent of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operates or operated the restaurant as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiff Esquivel was employed as a bartender and a waiter at the restaurant located at 85-07 Northern Blvd, Jackson Heights, New York 11372.

5. Plaintiff Esquivel was ostensibly employed as a bartender and waiter. However, he was required to spend a considerable part of his work day performing non-tipped duties, including but not limited to cleaning the restaurant, bringing up and stocking beverage inventory, cutting fruits, sweeping, mopping, and carrying and cleaning glasses (hereafter the “non-tipped duties”).

6. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Esquivel worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage, overtime, and spread of hours compensation for the hours that he worked.

7. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiff Esquivel appropriately for any hours worked for any additional overtime premium.

8. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Esquivel the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which he had to work over 10 hours a day.

9. Defendants employed and accounted for Plaintiff Esquivel as a bartender and waiter in their payroll, but in actuality his duties required a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties alleged above.

10. Regardless, at all relevant times, Defendants paid Plaintiff Esquivel at a rate that was lower than the required tip-credit rate.

11. However, under both the FLSA and NYLL, Defendants were not entitled to take a tip credit because Plaintiff Esquivel's non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday, or 2 hours per day, whichever is less in each day. 12 N.Y. C.R.R. §146.

12. Upon information and belief, Defendants employed the policy and practice of disguising Plaintiff Esquivel's actual duties in payroll records by designating him as a bartender and a waiter instead of as a non-tipped employee. This allowed Defendants to avoid paying Plaintiff Esquivel at the minimum wage rate and enabled them to pay him at the tip-credit rate (which they still failed to do).

13. In addition, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of unlawfully appropriating Plaintiff Esquivel's and other tipped employees' tips and made unlawful deductions from Plaintiff Esquivel's and other tipped employees' wages.

14. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiff Esquivel to all other similarly situated employees.

15. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Esquivel and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

16. Plaintiff Esquivel now brings this action on behalf of himself, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), and the "spread of hours" and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein

the “Spread of Hours Wage Order”), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys’ fees and costs.

17. Plaintiff Esquivel seeks certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of himself, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

18. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff Esquivel’s state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

19. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate a Latin American restaurant located in this district. Further, Plaintiff Esquivel was employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

20. Plaintiff Giovanni Esquivel (“Plaintiff Esquivel” or “Mr. Esquivel”) is an adult individual residing in Queens County, New York.

21. Plaintiff Esquivel was employed by Defendants at Lima Restaurant & Bar from approximately February 15, 2017 until on or about March 19, 2020.

22. Plaintiff Esquivel consents to being a party plaintiff pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and brings these claims based upon the allegations herein as a representative party of a prospective class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Defendants

23. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled a Latin American restaurant, located at 85-07 Northern Blvd, Jackson Heights, New York 11372 under the name “Lima Restaurant & Bar”.

24. Upon information and belief, Lima Restaurant Corp. (d/b/a Lima Restaurant & Bar) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 85-07 Northern Blvd, Jackson Heights, New York 11372.

25. Defendant Carlos Meija is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Carlos Meija is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Carlos Meija possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Esquivel, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

26. Defendants operate a Latin American restaurant located in the Jackson Heights section of Queens.

27. Individual Defendant, Carlos Meija, possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, possesses ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

28. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

29. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff Esquivel's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff Esquivel, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

30. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff Esquivel (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiff Esquivel's (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

31. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff Esquivel and/or similarly situated individuals.

32. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendant Carlos Meija operates Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of himself and/or fails to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from himself, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a Corporation,
- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporation for his own benefit as the sole or majority shareholder,

- e) operating Defendant Corporation for his own benefit and maintaining control over this corporation as a closed Corporation,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of his own with Defendant Corporation,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect his own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

33. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Esquivel's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Esquivel, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff Esquivel's services.

34. In each year from 2017 to 2020, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

35. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the restaurant on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiff

36. Plaintiff Esquivel is a former employee of Defendants who ostensibly was employed as a bartender and a waiter. However, he spent over 20% of each shift performing the non-tipped duties described above.

37. Plaintiff Esquivel seeks to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Giovanni Esquivel

38. Plaintiff Esquivel was employed by Defendants from approximately February 15, 2017 until on or about March 19, 2020.

39. Defendants ostensibly employed Plaintiff Esquivel as a bartender and a waiter.

40. However, Plaintiff Esquivel was also required to spend a significant portion of his work day performing the non-tipped duties described above.

41. Although Plaintiff Esquivel ostensibly was employed as a bartender and a waiter, he spent over 20% of each day performing non-tipped work throughout his employment with Defendants.

42. Plaintiff Esquivel regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

43. Plaintiff Esquivel's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

44. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Esquivel regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

45. From approximately February 15, 2017 until on or about March 19, 2020, Plaintiff Esquivel worked from approximately 12:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 a.m., on Mondays, from approximately 6:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 a.m., Wednesdays and Thursdays, from approximately 6:00 p.m. until on or about 4:00 a.m. or 6:00 a.m., Fridays and Saturdays, and from approximately 4:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 a.m. or 2:00 a.m. , on Sundays (typically 52 to 58 hours per week).

46. From approximately February 15, 2017 until on or about July 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Esquivel his wages in cash.

47. From approximately August 2018 until on or about March 19, 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Esquivel his first 40 hours in check and the remainder of his wages in cash.

48. From approximately February 15, 2017 until on or about March 19, 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Esquivel \$7.50 per hour.

49. For approximately the last 5 weeks of his employment, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff Esquivel any wages for his work.

50. Plaintiff Esquivel's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

51. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Esquivel to work 2 to 4 hours past his scheduled departure time every two months on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

52. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Esquivel any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

53. Plaintiff Esquivel was never notified by Defendants that his tips were being included as an offset for wages.

54. Defendants did not account for these tips in any daily or weekly accounting of Plaintiff Esquivel's wages.

55. Defendants withheld a portion of Plaintiff Esquivel's tips; specifically, Defendants retained \$20 to \$30 from the tips customers left for Plaintiff Esquivel.

56. Plaintiff Esquivel was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

57. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Esquivel regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

58. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Esquivel an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

59. In fact, Defendants adjusted Plaintiff Esquivel's paystubs so that they reflected inaccurate wages and hours worked.

60. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Esquivel, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Esquivel's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

61. Defendants required Plaintiff Esquivel to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including uniform shirts, pants, ties, and aprons.

Defendants' General Employment Practices

62. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Esquivel (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying him appropriate minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

63. Plaintiff Esquivel was a victim of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate his rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying him the wages he was owed for the hours he worked.

64. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiff Esquivel not receiving payment for all his hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiff Esquivel's effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

65. Defendants habitually required Plaintiff Esquivel to work additional hours beyond his regular shifts but did not provide him with any additional compensation.

66. Defendants required Plaintiff Esquivel and all other bartender and waiters to perform general non-tipped tasks in addition to their primary duties as bartender and waiters.

67. Plaintiff Esquivel and all similarly situated employees, ostensibly were employed as tipped employees by Defendants, although their actual duties included a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties outlined above.

68. Plaintiff Esquivel's duties were not incidental to his occupation as a tipped worker, but instead constituted entirely unrelated general restaurant work with duties, including the non-tipped duties described above.

69. Plaintiff Esquivel and all other tipped workers were paid at a rate that was lower than the required lower tip-credit rate by Defendants.

70. However, under state law, Defendants were not entitled to a tip credit because the tipped worker's and Plaintiff Esquivel's non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday (or 2 hours a day, whichever is less) (12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146).

71. New York State regulations provide that an employee cannot be classified as a tipped employee on any day in which he or she has been assigned to work in an occupation in which tips are not customarily received. (12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§137-3.3 and 137-3.4). Similarly, under federal regulation 29 C.F.R. §531.56(e), an employer may not take a tip credit for any employee time if that time is devoted to a non-tipped occupation.

72. In violation of federal and state law as codified above, Defendants classified Plaintiff Esquivel and other tipped workers as tipped employees, and paid them at a rate that was lower than the required lower tip-credit rate when they should have classified them as non-tipped employees and paid them at the minimum wage rate.

73. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff Esquivel who received tips that Defendants intended to take a deduction against Plaintiff Esquivel's earned wages for tip income, as required by the NYLL before any deduction may be taken.

74. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff Esquivel who received tips, that his tips were being credited towards the payment of the minimum wage.

75. Defendants failed to maintain a record of tips earned by Plaintiff Esquivel who worked as a bartender and waiter for the tips he received. Defendants' time keeping system did not reflect the actual hours that Plaintiff Esquivel worked.

76. As part of its regular business practice, Defendants intentionally, willfully, and repeatedly harmed Plaintiff Esquivel who received tips, by engaging in a pattern, practice, and/or policy of violating the FLSA and the NYLL. This policy and pattern or practice included depriving bartender and waiters of a portion of the tips earned during the course of employment.

77. Defendants unlawfully misappropriated charges purported to be gratuities received by tipped Plaintiffs, and other tipped employees, in violation of New York Labor Law § 196-d (2007).

78. Under the FLSA and NYLL, in order to be eligible for a "tip credit," employers of tipped employees must allow employees to keep all the tips that they receive or forgo the tip credit and pay them the full hourly minimum wage.

79. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

80. Defendants paid Plaintiff Esquivel his first 40 hours in check and the rest of his wages in cash.

81. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

82. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff Esquivel (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiff Esquivel properly for his full hours worked.

83. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

84. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiff Esquivel and other similarly situated former workers.

85. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Esquivel and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

86. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Esquivel and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by

the employer; the name of the employer; any “doing business as” names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer’s main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

87. Plaintiff Esquivel brings his FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the “FLSA Class members”), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the “FLSA Class Period”).

88. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Esquivel and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants’ common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records under the FLSA.

89. The claims of Plaintiff Esquivel stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

90. Plaintiff Esquivel repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

91. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Esquivel’s employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power

to hire and fire Plaintiff Esquivel (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

92. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

93. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

94. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Esquivel (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

95. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Esquivel (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

96. Plaintiff Esquivel (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

97. Plaintiff Esquivel repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

98. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiff Esquivel (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

99. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Esquivel (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

100. Plaintiff Esquivel (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

101. Plaintiff Esquivel repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

102. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Esquivel's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Esquivel, controlled the terms and conditions of his employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for his employment.

103. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiff Esquivel less than the minimum wage.

104. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Esquivel the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

105. Plaintiff Esquivel was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

106. Plaintiff Esquivel repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

107. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiff Esquivel overtime compensation

at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

108. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Esquivel overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

109. Plaintiff Esquivel was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER

OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

110. Plaintiff Esquivel repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

111. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Esquivel one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiff Esquivel's spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 650 *et seq.* and 12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 146-1.6.

112. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Esquivel an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiff Esquivel's spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

113. Plaintiff Esquivel was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

114. Plaintiff Esquivel repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

115. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Esquivel with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Esquivel's primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

116. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Esquivel in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

117. Plaintiff Esquivel repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

118. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Esquivel with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

119. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Esquivel in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS

120. Plaintiff Esquivel repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

121. Defendants required Plaintiff Esquivel to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform his job, further reducing his wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

122. Plaintiff Esquivel was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS FROM TIPS IN VIOLATION

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

123. Plaintiff Esquivel repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

124. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Esquivel's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651.

125. New York State Labor Law § 196-d prohibits any employer or his agents, including owners and managers, from demanding or accepting, directly or indirectly, any part of the gratuities received by an employee, or retaining any part of a gratuity, or any charge purported to be a gratuity, for an employee.

126. Defendants unlawfully misappropriated a portion of Plaintiff Esquivel's tips that were received from customers.

127. Defendants knowingly and intentionally retained a portion of Plaintiff Esquivel's tips in violations of the NYLL and supporting Department of Labor Regulations.

128. Plaintiff Esquivel was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Esquivel respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Esquivel and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Esquivel and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff Esquivel's and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiff Esquivel and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiff Esquivel and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiff Esquivel and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of his damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Esquivel;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Esquivel;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the spread-of-hours requirements of the NYLL and supporting regulations as to Plaintiff Esquivel;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff Esquivel's compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(l) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL and spread of hours wage order were willful as to Plaintiff Esquivel;

(m) Awarding Plaintiff Esquivel damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable

(n) Awarding Plaintiff Esquivel damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(o) Awarding Plaintiff Esquivel liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, overtime compensation, and spread of hours pay shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(p) Awarding Plaintiff Esquivel and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(q) Awarding Plaintiff Esquivel and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(r) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(s) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Esquivel demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York

June 4, 2020

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace
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Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

May 21, 2020

BY ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre:

Giovanni Esquivel

Legal Representative / Abogado:

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:



Date / Fecha:

21 de Mayo 2020